

11
URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1968.



G.L.MEACHIM, M.B.,Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health.

H.MADDOCK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.INST.P.C.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK

A N N U A L R E P O R T

- of the -

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G.L. MEACHIM, M.B., Ch.B.

- and the -

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H.MADDOCK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.


- for the year -

1 9 6 8

DUE TO THE SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. G. L. MEACHIM,
THIS REPORT CONTAINS ONLY STATISTICS PREPARED
BY HIM PRIOR TO HIS DEATH.

TOWN HALL,
MATLOCK,
DERBYSHIRE.

TEL. MATLOCK 3610.



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MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1968

Chairman of the Council

Councillor G.H.Walters, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor W.Horobin, J.P.

Health Committee

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs.D.A.Johnson.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor A.James.

Councillors:

F.W.Boden.

S.E.Elliott.

T.W.Hawksworth.

W.Horobin.

E.C.P.Stevens.

L.E.Twigg.

G.H.Walters.

J.Wilmot.

J.W.Woolliscroft.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

G.Leslie Meachim, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

Herbert Maddock, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.. A.M.INST.P.C.

Deputy Public Health Inspector:-

Donald R.Jones, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk - Andrew S.Duncan.

Clerk - Mrs.Dorothy M.Woodley.

Technical Assistant - C.Edwin Wright.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1968 - MATLOCK DISTRICT

Disease	Under												TOTAL
	One year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Enteric Fever:- Typhoid Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	4	3	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Polioomyelitis Non-Paralytic Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2

MATLOCK District
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases notified during 1968

Number of Cases
Noti- Removed to
fied Hospital

Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	4	4
Tuberculosis - Other forms	NIL	-
Smallpox:-		
No. vaccinated and re-vaccinated	NIL	
No. vaccinated in infancy	NIL	
Diphtheria	NIL	-
Enteric Fever:-		
Typhoid	NIL	-
Para-Typhoid	NIL	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-
Cerebro-spinal fever	NIL	-
Erysipelas	NIL	-
Cphthalmia Neonatorum	NIL	-
Acute Encephalitis:-		
(a) Infective	NIL	-
(b) Post-infective	NIL	-
Acute Poliomyelitis:-		
(a) Paralytic	NIL	-
(b) Non-Paralytic	NIL	-
Pneumonia	NIL	-
Measles	13	-
Whooping Cough	1	-
Food Poisoning	NIL	-
Meningococcal Infection	NIL	-
Dysentery	NIL	-
Hepatitis	2	-

Immunisation Against Diphtheria - Children Immunised

1968

Primary immunisations - 289

Booster injections - 323

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:- Total	169	141	310
Legitimate	156	131	287
Illegitimate	13	10	23

Still Births:-Total	1	2	3
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths all Ages:-	121	110	231
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Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Total	3	1	4
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Live Births	
Number	310
Rate per 1000 population	15.3
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	7.4
Stillbirths	
Number	3
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	9.5
Total Live and Still Births	313
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	4
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	12.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	10.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	43.4
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)	3.2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)	3.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	12.4
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	Nil

TABLE OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY FOR 8 YEARS

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Birth Rate	14.11	15.0	15.55	15.31	16.8	15.9	15.9	15.3
Death Rate all causes	11.89	13.06	19.60	19.4	11.9	11.6	10.7	11.4
Deaths under 1 year - all causes per 1,000 live births	7.48	24.47	16.70	13.4	13.0	19.2	12.8	12.9

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW TUBERCULOSIS CASES
IN MATLOCK AREA

TUBERCULOSIS Age Period	NEW CASES				MORTALITY			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females	Total
1. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	3	4	7
2. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	9	2	11
3. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	4	4
4. Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	4	4
5. Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	13	9	22
6. Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	1
7. Meningitis	1	-	1
8. Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	2	1	3
9. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	2	4
10. Hypertensive Disease	3	2	5
11. Ischaemic Heart Disease	22	22	44
12. Other Forms of Heart Disease	6	10	16
13. Cerebrovascular Disease	20	27	47
14. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	1	5
15. Influenza	1	2	3
16. Pneumonia	5	4	9
17. Bronchitis and Emphysema	13	-	13
18. Asthma	-	1	1
19. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	2	5
20. Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
21. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	2	2
22. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
23. Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	3	3
24. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	1	2
25. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
26. Congenital Anomalies	1	-	1
27. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	-	1
28. Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	6
29. All other Accidents	4	3	7
30. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	-	1
Total Deaths, all causes	121	110	231

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year, 1968.

The year 1968 has again seen further progress in the field of environmental health and the staff of this department lose no opportunity to promote improved standards in all aspects of this field.

Considerable encouragement is given to house owners to improve their houses to the full standard and every help is given to fill in the necessary forms,etc. in connection with Improvement Grant applications.

New legislation promised by the Government will increase the amount of grant available, to meet rising costs and this should help considerably the important work of house repair and improvement.

With improved standards of living it might be thought that environmental health would become less important, but it is clearly evident that this is not so. As some old standing difficulties are overcome new ones arise to be dealt with.

Environmental Health Officers administering what is essentially a local service, must have an intimate knowledge of their district and be readily accessible to local residents. It follows, therefore, that the responsibility for environmental health should be in the hands of local as distinct from area or regional authorities. One hopes that any scheme to reorganise local government will bear this in mind.

May I, once again, take this opportunity to place on record my grateful thanks to the staff of the Department for their continued help and support, often given outside normal working hours, to the Chairman of the Health Committee and all Members of the Council for their support and understanding and last, but not least, to the officials and staff of other departments for their continued help and co-operation.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

H. MADDOCK,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,
Matlock.

November,1969.

Statistical Summary

Rateable Value of General Rate at 31/3/68	£662,714.
Estimated Product of Penny Rate 1968/69	£2,636.
Area of District	16,598 acres.
Population (Estimated Mid 1968)	20,160.
Number of inhabited houses	6,515.
Council Houses at 1st April,1969	1,125.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1968.

Total Inspections

Nuisances	57
Routine	50
Piggeries	5
Drains and Sewers	222
Closet Conversions	66
Refuse & Salvage Collection	227
Water Supply	86
Water Sampling	81
Smoke Observations	28
Noise Nuisance	17
Noise Observations	4
Factories - M.P.	3
Factories - N.P.	1
Shops Act	4
Rodent Control	14
Housing:- Routine	244
Improvement Grants	41
Mortgage Applications	14
Caravan and Camping Sites	44
Depot & Controlled Tip	243
Miscellaneous Inspections	332
Animal Boarding Establishments	1
Housing Survey	454
Improvement Areas	4
Infectious Disease	6
Hairdressers	5
Swimming Pools	34
Milk Sampling	61
Sewerage Disposal	45
Disinfestation	17
Civic Amenities Act	109

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied

Dwellings made fit	29
Roof Repairs	9
Gutter & Fall Pipes Repaired	6
Windows and Doors Repaired	10
Structural Repairs	2
Ceiling and Wallplaster Repairs	9
Fireplaces	11
Dampness Remedied	8
Water Pipes .. Repaired or Renewed	6
W.C's repaired or renewed	4
Public sewers unblocked or repaired	6
Drains unblocked	30
Drains Repaired or Renewed	5
Dustbins Provided	124
Chimney Repairs	3
Outbuildings Repaired	2
Bath and Wash Basins Repaired or Renewed	1
New Drainage System	1

Factories and Workshops.Factories Act, 1961.1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)1968

	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	133	4	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	151	4	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	No. of cases in which defects were found Found Reme- Referred died to H.M. by H.M. Inspector				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act relating to Outwork	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

<u>OUTWORK</u>	No. of out-workers in August list reqd. by Section 111(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prose- cutions
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Wearing
apparel
making
etc.

40

-

-

-

-

-

FACTORIES (Continued)

In factories where power is used, local authorities are only concerned with the enforcement of Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1961, which deals with the adequacy and condition of the sanitary accommodation. The Factory Inspector enforces all other provisions and his inspection is, of necessity, much more detailed. One would have thought that whilst carrying out this detailed inspection, the sanitary accommodation could have been included.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections Made</u>
Bakehouses	3	14
Common Lodging Houses	-	-
Dairies	5	-
Factories & Workplaces	133	4
Houses let in Lodgings	-	-
Ice Cream Premises:-		
(a) Manufacturers	1	2
(b) Dealers	142	12
Market Stalls	10	83
Milk Distributors	12	5
Moveable Dwellings Sites	10	44
Offensive Trades	-	-
Outworkers	40	-
Preserved Food Stores	17	-
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	234	210
Slaughterhouses:-		
(a) Public Abattoirs	-	-
(b) Private	6	74
Knackers Yards	-	-

DRAINAGE

	<u>No. of houses.</u>	<u>Estimated Populatio Involved.</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewer	6,449	19,916
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers	81 approx.	244
No. of connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	-	
(b) new houses	94	
(c) other premises	2	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	-	

HOUSING

Estimated No. of houses declared 'unfit', 1.1.55. to 31.12.68.	191
No. of Houses demolished or closed, 1.1.55. to 31.12.68.	233
During the year:-	
(1) Houses demolished	
(a) in Clearance Areas	-
(b) not in Clearance Areas	3
Unfit houses closed	5
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	30
Unfit houses in temporary use	-
Houses in Clearance Areas purchased	-
(2) Improvement Grants	
(a) No. approved for conversion or improvement (Housing Act, 1958) (Discretionary Grants)	35
(b) No. approved for improvement (Housing Act, 1959) (Standard Grants)	98
No. of new dwellings completed	
(a) by local authority	12
(b) by private enterprise	82
(3) Improvement Areas (Housing Act, 1964)	
(a) No. declared	Nil
(b) No. of houses in declared areas	N/A.
(i) No. of improvable dwellings	N/A.
(ii) No. (of (i) above) of tenanted improvable dwellings	N/A.
(c) No. of houses lacking standard amenities	N/A.
(d) No. of houses brought to (full standard	N/A.
{ (reduced standard	N/A.

IMPROVEMENT

A white paper entitled "New Houses for Old" has been issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government giving details of the Housing Bill, which will, when it reaches the statute book, make drastic changes in the Improvement Grant Provisions.

It is the intention of the new legislation to

- (1) Increase the grant payable for improvements and conversions.
- (2) Allow improvements to be carried out in stages.
- (3) To take away the powers of compulsion to require improvements to be carried out and rely on persuasion and co-operation.

The increase in the amount of grants is made necessary by ever increasing building costs, and any streamlining of the present compulsory improvement procedure will be welcomed by all Public Health Inspectors, but I feel that to take away the compulsory improvement provisions is a retrograde step and will mean that many tenants are never likely to see their houses provided with modern amenities. Persuasion and co-operation have achieved very little in this district as far as the improvement of tenanted properties are concerned and it is hoped that the Government might have second thoughts on this subject.

HOUSING (CONTINUED)

REPAIR

As the cost of housing repairs continues to increase, the willingness of some landlords to carry out repairs to their property appears to decrease, and it has again been found necessary to serve a considerable number of preliminary and statutory notices.

It also appears to be more difficult to get a builder to do repairs and often it is not the landlord to blame when repairs are not carried out.

As stated in my last annual report, there are a lot of good stone houses in this district capable of providing satisfactory accommodation for many years to come, and it is hoped that they will not be allowed to decay to the extent that they are not worth improving.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

30 preliminary notices and 35 statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.

NEW HOUSING

Local Authority - 12

Private Enterprise - 82

The erection of houses for sale, by private enterprise has again continued at a steady rate and during 1968 many small sites have been developed for this purpose, together with relatively larger sites at Cavendish Park and Starkholmes Road. Unfortunately, some of the smaller sites are rather difficult of access and the use of paper sacks for refuse storage is required.

All the 12 dwellings provided by this Council were bungalows.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

The functions and duties of a local authority are many and varied, but none is more important than the collection and disposal, in a hygienic manner, of domestic and trade refuse.

The men employed on this heavy work are required to work under all kinds of climatic conditions and, in this district where steep access to properties is the rule rather than the exception, extra physical effort is required.

Every effort is made to maintain a weekly collection from all premises but, of course, there are occasions, due to vehicle breakdown, sickness amongst staff, holidays and very bad weather when some delays occur.

We then find that the majority of people are helpful and understanding but there are a few regular intolerant beings who do not want to understand the difficulties and are not prepared to listen to reason. A day on the refuse vehicle on a winter's day would, I feel, help these people to appreciate the problem.

The traditional galvanised metal bin has been the accepted method of storing refuse prior to collection for the past forty or fifty years and as the character of refuse changes and it becomes lighter and more bulky, the contents weigh less than the bin. On an average day a refuse collector deals with approximately 120 bins each weighing (empty) approximately 20 lbs. which often are carried quite long distances to the collection vehicle.

The advantages of a disposable liner such as a paper or plastic sack, renewable at the time of collection, are, therefore, obvious for all to see and a great amount of physical exertion would be taken out of the collection work. In addition, working conditions would be much cleaner and dust free, thus removing the main objection to this type of employment.

This Council have agreed to adopt the paper sack system of refuse storage as soon as the economic situation allows, and I hope that this will not be long delayed. Any significant advancement in methods which improves the service, improves working conditions for the workmen, and reduce health risks must be given sympathetic consideration and high priority.

Another problem which is increasing all the time is the removal and disposal of bulky items of furniture, etc. and the number of requests for the free collection service which the Council offers, when men and vehicles are available, is increasing at a steady rate. There is, no doubt, that very soon it will be necessary to increase the establishment to meet these expanding services.

Vehicles.

The following is a list of the vehicles operating the cleansing services at December 31st, 1968:-

<u>Make.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Date of Purchase.</u>
Shelvoke & Drewry.	Rear Loader - Gravity Packing.	15.6.61.
Karrier.	Rear Loader - Gravity Packing.	9.5.63.
Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic.	Rear Loading Compression.	30.6.64.
Karrier.	Derby - Side Loading.	10.5.65.
Karrier. (Reserve Vehicle).	Side Loading-Gravity Packing. (Second-hand vehicle).	12.7.66.
Karrier.	Dual Tipper.(Second-hand vehicle).	5.3.68.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

With domestic refuse continually becoming more bulky and less dense, it is more than ever essential that a refuse vehicle should be capable of compressing its load sufficiently to enable a relatively larger number of dustbins to be emptied on one load and to ensure the least possible number of time wasting trips to the disposal point in any working day.

With this in mind, the Council agreed to purchase a Dennis Paxit III C Major to replace the Shelyoke and Drewry Rear Loader on the Central Area of the district.

There is no doubt that a vehicle of adequate size will help in some way to cope with the ever increasing number of bins to be emptied from new properties and properties where solid fuel heating is replaced by equipment using wired or piped fuels.

The regular routine and frequent inspection and maintenance of all the Council's vehicles is now more than ever an absolute necessity to enable compliance with the various legislation in this subject which has recently come into force or will come into force in the very near future.

How this is effected is a matter for the Council to decide but it is my opinion that the standard of vehicle maintenance and inspection now required could best be carried out by a qualified motor vehicle fitter employed by this Council.

Provision of Dustbins.

We no longer provide dustbins and make an annual charge of 7s/6d collected with the rates, but we do supply, on request, a tapered galvanised dustbin of 3 cu.ft. capacity or a bin manufactured from plastic of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu.ft. capacity.

The injection moulded plastic bins provided when the Sherwood Road development was first occupied still continue to give satisfactory service.

The table below gives details of dustbins provided since 1950:-

Year	Paid	On Rates	Replacements	Total
1950	63	72	-	135
1951	61	81	-	142
1952	55	57	-	112
1953	55	39	-	94
1954	45	25	-	70
1955	37	24	2	63
1956	44	34	10	88
1957	23	67	19	109
1958	62	39	12	113
1959	22	24	6	52
1960	34	20	6	60
1961	86	10	5	101
1962	120	9	9	138
1963	116	6	6	128
1964	115	-	12	127
1965	123	3	12	138
1966	113	-	9	122
1967	111	1	13	125
1968	113	2	9	124
	1,398	513	130	2,041

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Disposable Containers.

During the year, an experiment was carried out over a period of twenty weeks at the Council Houses at Addison Square, Cromford, using paper sacks as bin liners. No failures were reported and, as far as I am aware, the householders considered this system to be far more hygienic than the normal metal bin. It is intended to carry out a similar experiment using plastic sacks over a similar period at the same houses for comparison.

Provided the dustbin is in good condition it serves as an excellent sack holder and the provision of sack holders at every house throughout the district need not be a financial barrier to the full implementation of a paper sack scheme.

The job of a refuse collector is an important one in the field of Public Health but, of course, it is heavy, rather dirty and necessitates working in all kinds of weather. Therefore, any action that can be taken to lighten the load and provide clean working conditions will be of great benefit to the worker concerned and will help this Council in their efforts to recruit and retain the right type of employees.

Refuse Disposal.

All household and trade refuse is disposed of in this district by controlled tipping, during the winter months at the Dimple Farm Tip and during the spring and summer at Poorlots and Derbyshire Oaks Quarries.

Tenders have been invited for the site works and drainage required before the extension to the Dimple Farm Tip can be utilised and tipping will commence on this new section in October or November, 1969. This extension, together with existing facilities at Tansley will, therefore, provide disposal facilities for several years to come but we shall not be complacent about this and always have an eye to the future.

The increasing use of paper and plastic packaging and disposable containers coupled with the fact that more and more householders are using gas, oil or electricity for heating purposes, therefore, having nowhere to burn rubbish, means that the volume of refuse to be dealt with is increasing every year.

This decreasing density of refuse makes it very difficult to control in its crude state and Planning Officers are being more and more reluctant to give permission for the tipping of refuse unless it has had some form of treatment. It is also the duty of any River Board to prevent the pollution of rivers, streams and underground water supplied and these authorities are not very happy about the tipping of crude refuse.

It is my opinion that, in the not too distant future, refuse disposal by incinerators serving large areas of population will be the rule rather than the exception.

Since the inception of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, we are now being called upon to deal with increasing quantities of bulky items of refuse (beds, household furniture, etc.), and old motor vehicles. Fortunately, we have an arrangement with a local car dismantler to deal with abandoned cars in the district and whilst the arrangement is working satisfactorily very little cost falls upon the Council. However, should this arrangement breakdown due to a large increase in vehicles to be dealt with or any other cause, expensive handling equipment may have to be purchased.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Refuse Disposal.(Continued)

Despite the fact that facilities are available at the Council's Tip for any resident to dispose of refuse etc. free of charge, some people still prefer to deposit such materials on the roadside or over a roadside wall. Unfortunately, up to date, no one has apparently been seen committing such an offence or if they have been seen they have not been reported.

Trade Refuse.

Trade refuse is collected weekly on request, the following charges are made:-

Once weekly collection - 1 Bin - £4.10s.0d. per annum.

Once weekly collection - 2 Bins - £9.0s.0d. per annum.

Once weekly collection - 3 Bins and over £12.10s.0d. per annum.

Twice weekly collection - £25.0s.0d. per annum.

It must be, once again, emphasised that where an authority undertakes to collect trade refuse they must make a reasonable charge. This is made quite clear by the Public Health Act, 1936.

Cleansing of Pail Closets.

This particular unsavoury duty is carried out weekly in the remaining unsewered areas of the district. At the time of writing this report, I am pleased to say that the sewerage scheme for Riber is virtually complete and the work at Slaley is well advanced. When all the properties in these two villages have been connected there will remain approximately twelve properties in the rural areas still having this type of sanitary accommodation and approximately half the number could be fitted with water sanitation drained to a sewage disposal unit or cesspool and it would be reasonable to ask the remainder to provide chemical sanitation which, if used in the manner prescribed by the manufacturers, is the next best thing to water sanitation.

It is anticipated that the Slaley Scheme will be completed in October, 1969, and I think it would be reasonable to allow until March, 1970, for property owners to carry out the necessary improvements to their property. Following this date, the cleansing of pail closets could cease throughout the whole district.

Cleansing of Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

The cleansing of this type of sewage disposal unit is carried out twice a year, free of charge, at domestic premises. Trade premises are also dealt with, on request, and charged at an hourly rate.

Waste Paper Salvage.

Waste paper and fibreboard is collected at weekly intervals from shops, offices, industrial premises, schools and colleges. Special collections are made on request and trailers for waste paper collection are provided with three refuse vehicles.

During the year waste paper stocks held by board manufacturers had considerably reduced and the demand for our products increased. The price paid for this commodity was also increased by 15s/- per ton for mixed waste paper and £1. per ton for newsprint and fibreboard respectively.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Waste Paper Salvage (Continued)

Opinion is still divided amongst Cleansing Officers as to whether or not the salvage of waste paper and its separate collection and baling should be judged purely on financial grounds. In my opinion, it is part and parcel of the refuse collection service and should be considered as such.

If it was suddenly decided to stop the segregation and baling of waste paper, there would be an explosive increase in the amount of refuse to be disposed of at the controlled tip and the problem of disposing of large quantities of low density refuse would present a serious problem.

We are still without adequate storage facilities for our baled waste and the handling and loading of bales weighing over 4 cwts. would be considerably eased by the introduction of mechanisation. An electrically operated clamp lift truck would be of great benefit and enable the salvage operator and the driver of the vehicle to carry out loading instead of the four men at present employed.

The present buildings at the Dimple Farm Depot have been in use since 1946, and are now inadequate to meet present day needs both for salvage and other purposes and I am pleased to say that the Health Committee are now giving serious consideration to the problem.

Bonus payments to refuse collectors and other staff engaged on this work during 1968/69, amounted to £1,443.11s.3d., as against £1,323.14s.3d. last year.

Details are given below of salvage sales since 1947.

TABLE OF INCOME FROM WASTE PAPER SALVAGE.

	Tons	Income
		£
1947/48	104	687
1948/49	166	1,187
1949/50	196	1,354
1950/51	203	1,504
1951/52	234	3,828
1952/53	202	1,941
1953/54	214	1,545
1954/55	210	1,608
1955/56	303	2,718
1956/57	318	2,672
1957/58	327	2,763
1958/59	333	2,792
1959/60	356	2,931
1960/61	377	3,055
1961/62	383	3,217
1962/63	315	2,543
1963/64	353	2,760
1964/65	362	3,045
1965/66	501	4,461
1966/67	540	4,844
1967/68	526	4,516
1968/69	531	4,831
	7,054	60,802

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

No. of licensed sites - 11

No. of caravans accommodated - 130

Tents.

Sites at Lea Road, Cronford; Masson; Two Dales and Darley Bridge are regularly used for camping during the summer months and apparently no nuisance was caused by such use.

We still see a few people in Matlock Bath and other parts of the district carrying bed-rolls, obviously with the intention of sleeping rough in a cavern or old building. I had no complaints during the year of nuisances caused by such persons to local residents.

Caravans.

During routine visits, it was found that all sites are kept in a reasonably clean and tidy condition. However, it was necessary to require the owner of one site to carry out works to comply fully with the conditions attached to his site licence.

As far as I am aware, we only had one visit from itinerant caravan dwellers who generally park on roadside verges and these were quickly moved on by the Police. Generally, these people are rag and scrap merchants or tarmac contractors.

SWIMMING POOLS.

There are two open air public swimming pools, one public indoor pool and one private indoor pool in this district. All were sampled regularly during the summer months and below are details of the results:-

Samples Taken:- 43 of which 35 were satisfactory and 8 unsatisfactory.

I regret that the plant at the Matlock Lido has not yet been replaced and the Lido Superintendent is having to struggle valiantly to maintain the water in a bacteriologically satisfactory condition. During periods of heavy load this is virtually impossible.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Sewerage and Drainage.

All sewerage which enters the Council's system and passes through the pumping stations is dealt with at the Lea Sewage Works.

The long awaited sewerage schemes at Riber and Slaley at last received full approval and work was commenced at Riber in the Autumn. Work on both schemes should be completed by the end of 1970, and there will only remain isolated pockets of houses without main drainage facilities.

In these cases it will be necessary for the property owners to provide septic tank means of disposal or chemical sanitation.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT (Continued)

Water Supply.

All mains services in the Matlock Urban District are under the jurisdiction of the South Derbyshire Water Board whose sampling officer regularly submits samples for bacteriological examination, the details of which are supplied to the Council quarterly.

Below are given details of the samples taken during 1968.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATERS

Source of Samples.	Total No. examined.	No. showing Coliforms in 100 ml.	No. showing E.Coli Type I in 100 ml.	Percentage of Samples free from Coliforms	E.Coli Type I
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WATER SUPPLIED:-

Samples taken at
Works of waters
passing to supply
before treatment.

45	7	4	86.6	91.3
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Samples taken at
Works of waters
passing to supply
(Treated).

25	0	0	100	100
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Samples taken on
consumers' premises

185	9	6	94.07	96.05
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Samples taken at
Service Reservoirs
mains and other
Works of the Board.

49	5	3	93	94.07
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We have again kept a close watch on supplies from private sources and 49 samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Some of the results again showed evidence of pollution and advice was given regarding precautions to be taken.

The scheme for supplying the Lant Lane area with mains water received a considerable amount of attention and discussion but, unfortunately, it had not been commenced by the end of the year. However, I understand that the Water Board are now ready to commence work on the project.

Negotiations are proceeding between the various owners of industrial premises in Lunsdale on the provision of a mains supply in this area and, I understand, that agreement has now been reached and work could commence in the near future.

Verminous Premises.

It was found necessary to carry out disinfestation at one house, together with the removal and destruction of a quantity of bedding.

Offensive Trades.

There are, at the present time, no offensive trades carried on in this district.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District (Continued)

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The following table shows the number of registered premises and inspections made during the year:-

Class of premises.	No. of premises registered during the year.	Total No. of Registered premises at end of year.	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	No. of persons employed.
Offices	4	71	29	462
Retail Shops	4	121	61	437
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	2	-	12
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	38	14	175
Fuel storage depots	-	2	1	7
Totals	9	234	105	1,093

Total Males - 505.

Total Females - 588.

It was not found necessary to take legal action for contravention of the provisions of the above Act. Most occupiers are very co-operative and readily put right any defects.

Two accidents which occurred on registered premises were reported and investigated but in no case was the cause due to contraventions of the legislation. However, one can still see bacon slicing machines still being used with the guard removed and one wonders whether the operatives are aware of the serious injuries that can result from such mal practices.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

One of the most important duties of any Public Health Inspector is to try and ensure that any food and drink for human consumption is manufactured, stored and sold under hygienic conditions. In the course of inspection of food premises one finds that many of the people involved in the food trade are responsible, and understand the need for cleanliness at all times, whereas others need a constant reminder of their responsibilities. One presumes that the last persons referred to do not appreciate the dangers of food poisoning.

The one aspect of this problem which many people fall down on is the storage of refuse prior to collection. It is a common site, at the rear of food premises to find dustbins overflowing and with no lids on and unsuitable receptacles for the storage of refuse. Paper refuse sacks properly used and stacked, when full, under cover could be the answer to this problem and are relatively cheap to buy.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. (Continued)

As more and more prepacked and frozen foods are introduced, the possibility of contamination is reduced but the refrigerated cabinet can be misused, and one often finds deep freeze cabinets loaded above the freezing line and, of course, stored in this manner against manufacturers instructions are liable to much more rapid decomposition. Several shopkeepers have had their attention drawn to this fault.

Encouraging personal hygiene amongst food trade operatives is constantly being practised and often one feels that success in this field would be comparatively easy if they had lived their life in a house with a bathroom and constant hot and cold water supply.

The following are details of the number of inspections of food premises carried out during the year:-

	<u>Number of Visits</u>
Food Kitchens	95
Food Manufacturers	2
General Food Shops	29
Butchers	13
Fish & Chip Shops	5
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2
Ice Cream Shops	12
Licensed Premises	50
Food Poisoning	-
Meat Inspection	656
Slaughterhouses	74
Market Stalls	83
Bakehouses	14
Wholesale Premises	3
Food Vehicles	7
Dairies & Milk Distributors	5
Wet Fish Shops	1

The following table gives details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption other than butchers' meat at slaughterhouses:-

Cwts. Lbs.

2	6	Meat at wholesale premises.
	4	Cooked meat and meat products.
2	84	Canned meats.
	55	Other canned foods.
3	42	Fresh fruit and vegetables.
	29	Other foods.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food and Drugs Sampling.

71 samples, including 13 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of this Council by officers of the Derbyshire County Council.

Food and Dugs Administration (Continued)

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

No. of Registered Manufacturers	1
No. of Registered Dealers	142
No. of Inspections	14

15 Samples of ice cream were taken during the year for analysis under the Methylene Blue Test and were graded as follows:-

<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
4	2	-	-

Milk and Dairies Administration.

Routine sampling of milk for the detection of Brucellosis continued throughout the year, samples being taken from producer/retailers, the milk not being heat-treated.

Samples are first taken from the churns at the farm and if a positive result is shown, further samples are taken from the cattle forming the herd.

Details of samples taken and results:-

<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative Cultures.</u>
81	54	27	27

Most producer/retailers are fully co-operative in this work but, here again, there is the odd one who appears to consider this work an interference, and I can only assume that the full dangers of drinking milk contaminated with Brucella Abortus are not fully appreciated.

Meat Inspection.

All the animals slaughtered in this district were inspected before sale in the butchers shops. A considerable amount of weekend and evening slaughtering still goes on, causing overtime work for the inspecting officer and I cannot help but feel that, with a little effort and different organisation, a lot of this could be eliminated.

Slaughterhouses.

Six premises in this district are licensed for the slaughter of cattle, sheep and pigs and all comply structurally with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene and Construction) Regulations.

After the annual inspection of the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, it was necessary to require structural repairs at one slaughterhouse and, I regret to say, that in one or two cases it is necessary to keep reminding the owners of their responsibility regarding cleansing and frequent removal of manure.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered during 1968:-

M E A T I N S P E C T I O N 1968.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows only	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	516	27	7	1,382	476
Number Inspected	516	27	7	1,382	476

All diseases except
Tuberculosis and
Cyst Bovis

(a) Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	2	-	4
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	38	3	1	32	24

Tuberculosis only:-

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned (including whole carcasses, if any)	-	-	-	-	4

Cyst Bovis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	1	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and Totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Atmospheric Pollution.

During the year we were called upon to investigate complaints of smoke or soot nuisances from:-

- (a) The chimney of a teachers training college.
- (b) The boiler chimney of a cattle food mill.
- (c) The burning of trade waste at a Wharf at Cromford.

The first was caused by the use of an ancillary coal boiler during the summer break whilst the automatic appliance received its annual overall. The second boiler referred to used a mixture of waste wood and coal, is very old and requires replacing with a modern appliance to effectually comply with the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

The Clean Air Act, 1968, contains provisions for dealing with smoke caused by the burning of industrial waste and any further complaints of the type listed at (c) above can be effectively dealt with.

Dust emissions from a quarry in the Via Gellia again gave rise to complaints and the Company concerned have promised the installation of new dust suppression plant to overcome the problem.

Local Authorities in the so called "black areas" have done an excellent job in the past decade in dealing with the smoke problem in their areas and several towns are now completely smoke controlled, and it might well be that, as the worst problems are solved, the Minister of Housing and Local Government might well look to other authorities not included in the present black areas, to produce plans for smoke control.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1968.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	7680	137
2.a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1225	20
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	159	11
(ii) Mice	21	7
3.a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	-	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	-	-
(ii) Mice	-	-

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? NO.

